WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 11, 1887.

FIELDEN AND SCHWAB ES-CAPE THE GALLOWS.

THE OTHERS TO BE EXECUTED.

Parsons, Spies, Engel, and Fischer the Victims.

The Haymarket Massacre to Be Expiated.

GOV. CGLESBY'S DECISION.

He Believes Them Guilty and They Must Suffer.

After a Full Consideration of the Petitions for Clemency He Commutes the Death Sentence of Fielden and Schwab to Imprisonment for Life, But Sends the Remainder of the Condemned Men to the Gallows.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Nov. 10.—The governor has commuted the sentences of Fielden and Schwab to imprisonment for life in the penitentlary. The governor refuses He made the announcement by sending his son to the front door of the executive mansion, where a score or more of reporters were waiting, and informed them of the rernor's decision. None of the anarchists' friends who are in the city were present when the decision was given, as they were all waiting for 8 o'clock, when it was supposed the flat would go forth according to the last bulletin from the executive man sion. George Schilling, E. A. Stevens, and Senator Burke were at supper at the St. Nicholas when a United Press reporter told them the news of the governor's decision. All were visibly affected, but Schilling railled first and said: "I felt yesterday that would be the way it would turn out." Neither of



BANUEL FIELDEN.

BANUEL PIELDEN.

BANUEL A labor representative from Cleveland, who was sitting with them, leaned his head on his hand, while tear rolled down his cheek. L. S. Oliver and the three Spies brothers—Christ, Ferdinand, and Ernst—were on their way to the governor's manaion when they were met by some reporters, who broke to them the news that their brother must perish. Seen in the uncertain gaslight their faces looked pittful. The expressions of pain that passed over the countenances of the that passed over the countenances of the young men was sad in the extreme. Tears



MICHAEL SCHWAB.

rolled from their eyes, and, better than words could tell it, their anguish was ple tured in their tear-filled eyes and quivering lips. L. S. Oitver said: "I have done my best, and I must now attend to my family and business."

Crowds surrounded the bulletins which were posted at the newspaper offices. The general verdict is that the governor extended all the elemency he could do under the circumstances. Some are disposed to rail at what they term the governor's soft-heartedness, but the majority considered the justice of the result. Geo. Schilling-wired at once to Capt. Black and the Aumesty Association office. Gov. Oglesby was interviewed by a reporter for the United Press, but refused to talk on the decision, saying this opinion fully covered all that could be said.

The final decree concerning the doomed anarchists was telegraphed to Sheriff Matson by the governor at 5 allock this after.

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The final decree concerning the doomed anarchists was telegraphed to Sheriff Matson by the governor at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The formal decision bearing the great scal of the state was taken to Chicago to-night on the 9 o'clock train by the governor's son and private secretary, Robert Ogleaby, who was met at the depot by Sheriff Matson, who will formally receive

the warrant of the state to execute Fischer, Engel, Parsons, and Spies.

The governor seemed very much affected by the adverse decision in regard to the men which he felt himself compelled to give. His good-natured face, usually beaming with smiles, hore a sorrowful look of mingled firmness and pity; to sign the death writ of those men had evidently cost him many a mental struggle, an : often his benevolent heart must have hesitated between the soft pleadings of pity and mercy and the cold demands of unrelenting justice. That the decision was the last result of the most careful, thoughtful, and even prayerful consideration on the part of Richard J. Oglesby cannot be doubted. The following is the complete text of the governor's opiaton in the case.

The Frate of ILLINOIS, ENECUTING OFFICE,

prayerful consideration on the part of Ilichard J. Oglesby cannot be doubted. The following is the complete text of the governor's opinion in the case.

The Frate of Elizhots, Evecutive Office, Springfield, I.L., Nov. 10, 1857.—On the 29th day of Angust. 1886, in the Cook county original court, August Spies, Albert R. Parsons, Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, and Louis Lingg were found guilty by the verdict of the jury and afterward sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Mathias J. Degan.

An appeal was taken from such finding and sentence to the supreme court of the state. This court, upon a final hearing and after mature deliberation, unanimously affirmed the judgment of the court below. The case now comes before me by petition of the defandants for consideration as governor of the state. If the letters of albert Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George fagel, and Louis Lingg, demanding unconditional release, or, as they express it, "Liberty or death," and protesting in the strongest language against mercy or commutation of sentence pronounced against them, can be considered petitions.

Pardon, could it be granted, which might imply any guilt whatever upon the part of either of them, would not be such a vindication as they demand. Executive intervention upon the grounds insisted upon by the four above-named persons, could in no proper soase be deemed an exercise of the constitutional power to grant reprieves, domandations, and pardons, unless based upon the belief on my part of their entire innocence of the crime of which they stand convicted.

A careful consideration of the evidence in the record, has failed to produce upon my mind any impression tending to impeach the verdict of the jury er the judgment of the trial court of the supreme curt affirming the guestion of the supreme curt affirming the guestion of the partier, as well as alleged and claimed for them outside of the partier, as well as alleged and claimed for them outside of the partier, as well as alleged and claimed for the

The following is a copy of the official in-strument commuting the sentence of Fleiden and Schwab:

Fielden and Schwab:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT THE COMMINION OF THE COMMINION Batte.

Done at the city of Springfield this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and twelfth. R. J. Ool.ESBY, Governor.

George Schilling received a dispatch from Capt. Black this evening to the effect that the bomb thrower had been located in New York and asking the governor to grant a respite of a few days till investigation could be had. The governor said that he had already received a similar telegram from New York. Capt. Black also wired Schilling that he would arrive in Springfield at 4:15 o'clock to-morrow morning to make another appeal for respite for Parsons. Schilling will remain over to meet Capt. Black.

FINAL FAREWELLS.

Pathetic Scenes at the Jail When the News Was Received.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 .- When the news of the commutation of the sentence of Fielder and Schwab was received at the jail there was an extraordinary scene of activity. The news was sent to the relatives of all the condemned men, and in a short time they began to arrive at the jail. The first of the women to come was Mrs. Schwab. Soon after Scwab was brought from his cell to the main office. His wife quickly advanced to him, and, throwing her arms about his neck, burst into tears. Schwab returned the embrace in a calm manner, and soon the two were chatting quietly together. After this Spies and Fischer were brought from their cells and taken to the jail library. Engel was brought to the private office of Mr. Folz. This was done for the purpose of allowing the relatives to take their lest interviews.

The first one of the women to arrive after and Schwab was received at the jail there

office of Mr. Foiz. This was done for the purpose of allowing the relatives to take their lest interviews.

The first one of the women to arrive after Mrs. Schwab was Miss Engel, the daughter of the condemned anarchist. When the two met in the private office there was an outburst of grief which it is inpossible to describe. Father and daughter clung to each other and sobbed convulsively. Their conversation was in German, and listened to only by Deputy Oleson, Then came Mrs. Spies, the mother of August. She had been waiting outside for an hour and a haif. Her sobs could be heard through the corridors of the building. She did not stay long in the library with her son, and on her exit from the jail. Mrs. Fischer was admitted. She went into the library and her ismentations were heard above the tramp of the deputies who awarmed about the place. But the crowning scene of all was the visit of Nina Van Zandt, the proxy wife of Spies. She was conducted to the library by Deputy Oleson. As she walked through the main office the betrayed no emotion. The moment she saw August, however, how completely changed her demeanor. There was \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for the nearly built it was quickly shut by the deputy. The interview between the prisoner and his faithful devotee lasted nearly half an hour. In half an hour the lovers had parted, and the excitement of the entrance of Nina had passed. A rumor was started to the effect that Schwab and Fielden would be removed to Joliet at 6:30 o'clock, but Jailer Folz declared that he had no orders to that effect.

Coroner Henry L. Hertz was notified of the death of Lingg early in the day. He acted with great deliberation, and it was not until almost 4:40 p. m. that he started out to hunt up a jury. When the jury had been selected they went to the jail and viewed the remains of Lingg, and then adjourned till next Wadnesday.

The aheriff has decladed to take Schwab and Fielder would be removed to Joliet at 6:30 o'clock, but Jailer Folz declared that he had no orders to that effect.

PISCHER'S PARRWHELL. NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Freiheit to-day publishes a farewell letter from Adolph Fischer, dated Cook county jail, Nov. 5, to the anarchist, John Most. He glories in the cause and says: "We must show our enemies that the anarchists are ready and willing to die for the cause. I have in-dorsed and praised our true principles and am ready to go to the scaffold for them."

LINGG'S HORRIBLE DEATH. He Escapes Death on the Gallows by Blewing Off His Head,

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 -Louis Lings, the bomb maker, committed suicide this morning in his cell in the county jail. All day yesterday it was thought that Lings acted differently from usual. Tuesday night he gave out his "farowell ad-



length his grievances and closed as fol

Now, with a last and earnest farewell to all friends and comrades, and with final wishes for their prosperity, I close, in view of the certainty that I shall never have the chance of seeing you again, my beloved comrades, with an earnest and hearty wish for your future successin life. Your comrade. Hoch die anarchie.

LOUIS LINGO.

an earnest and hearty wish for your future successin life. Your coursels. Hoch die ansrchie.

Yesterday, when one of the guards told him that the papers had published his letter to D. D. Lum, the young bomb manufacturer, he expressed a strong desire to "read it in English." Jäller Fulz consented, and Lingg alowly plodded through the translation. Englehart spaks German, and when appealed to gave Lingg the meaning of English words in German.

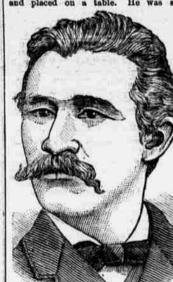
The doomed man said the letter was an admirable translation of the original. Turning to another page of the paper his eye caught the line, "Lingg will surely hang."

Calling Englehart, he asked: "What is the meaning of this word s-u-re-l-y in German?"

Calling Englehart, he asked: "What is the meaning of this word s-u-re-l-y in German?"

Englebart told him, and Lingg laughingly observed: "So; so, I will s-u-re-l-y hang." His manner was such that Englehart joined in the laugh. "Say," the blonde-haired young anarchist called to a reporter, "did you see my Maedschen!" He was told that Eda Mueller had not been seen, and his next query was: "His my schats (Sweetheart), gone to Springfield?"

Immediately after the explosion Deputy O'Nell rushed into Lingg's cell, which was completely enveloped in smoke. There he found the young anarchist lying on his back with great holes in his head, from which the blood was rushing in torrents. He was at once carried into the jail office and placed on a table. He was still



breathing faintly, and while Dr. Gray was examining him he coughed slightly and the blood poured forth again from his terrible wounds and from his mouth and nose.

After a while Jailer Folz made an examination of the cell. On the floor he found the shell of a fulminating case. The sherilt said there had undoubtedly been dynamite in it. The supposition that the man put the shell in his mouth and deliberately applied the candle flame is undoubtedly correct. The explosion was terrific. It startled the officials, who thought it was a bomb, the noise was so great. The shell was so small as to have allowed the smuggling of it into the jail without trouble.

At 10:15 Dr. Gray made a further examination and found that the tissues of the throat, the neck, and the front of the jaw had been torn away. He administered stimulante, but they failed to arouse the man.

Att'y, Huns appeared before Judge Baker AUGUST SPIES.

astimulants, but they failed to arouse the man.

Att'y. Hunt appeared before Judge Baker at 10 o'clock and made a formal application for a writ in Lingg's case and it was refused.

How the dynamite was smuggled into the cell is not known, but it is generally believed there is a traitor among the death watch who gave him the dynamite and the cap. This is the theory at the sheriff's office.

James C. Kiernan, M. D., the man who signed the petition, has gained some notoriety in that line before. He was one of the experts for the defense in the celebrated Guiteau case, and at that time testified that the slayer of President Garfield was incane. He said: "Lagg was suffering from paranois, a peculiar condition of an impaired mind—a monomanis on any question like religion or politics. Parsons is insane. He is a proud southerner, who married a negrees, and because society will not receive her he wants to destroy all society.

While it is generally thought around the

not receive her he wants to destroy all society.

While it is generally thought around the jall now that Lingg had all along determined on ending his own tite in some tragic manner, it is also believed that for some reason or other he committed the act sooner than he first intended. Tuesday when Capt. Black was leaving the jail on his way to Springfield, Lingg called him to the grating opposite his cell, and in troken English saked him to see that he had some clean linen sent him, and he was also very particular that it should be arranged that a messenger who brought him his clean clothes should arrange to take away his solled things.

clothes should avrange to take away his solled things.
Captain Black came to the jall at 10 o'clock, went to the rooms where the doctors were working with Lings. "Lings, do you know Capt. Black?" asked Deputy Sheriff Morgan. Lings opened his eyes, looked steadfastly at the captain, and nodded his head. The rags and strings of fees that hung to his face waved to and fro, and the captain almost overcome left.

nesh that hung to his face waved to and fro, and the captain almost overcome left the room.

The scene in Lingg's cell after the explosion was ghastly. Teeth, bits of jaw bone, shreds of ficsh and blood were scattered all over the narrow compartment. A little trail of blood marked the way over the stone flagging to the room where Lingg was carried. Within fifteen minutes after the explo-sion Fischer, Parsons, and Engel were taken from their cells and searched in the jailer's private office, All their clothing

was taken from them, and new suits made by the sheriff's orders were given them.

Sheriff Matson says Lings was strioped and carefully searched yeaterday and the day before.

Lings presented a most horrible sight with the lower part of his jaw completely torn off and his thick auburn hair still matted with blood. The cheeks were torn out and hung down in jawged viscess upon

out and hung down in jagged pieces upon



ADOLPH PISCHER. his neck, the teeth were knocked out, the auss tora away, and but a small stump of the tongue appeared protruding from the mangled throat. In the upper part of the throat, immediately under the lower part of the jaw bone, a terrible gap had been torn out from the inside. The ball of the thumb of the left hand, with which he had touched off the explosive in his mouth, was torn open.

had touched off the explosive in his mouth, was torn open.

When the explosion occurred all the anarchist prisoners were on their feet in an instant, and every one of them looked stunned and frightened. Jailer Folz at stunned and frightened. Jailer Folz at once gave orders to have every one of the other cells searched, and Parsons's was the first one a descent was made upon. The deputice entered his cell, took him by the wrists and shoulders and led him to Jailer Folz's private office. There he was detained until his cell was thoroughly searched, and nothing was found.

The ex-editor of the Alarm shivered with excitement, fear, and curiosity. His face was white, and his eyes looked ready to start from their sockets. He was in his shirt and trousers, and a wide felt hat shaded his face. He looked as if he would have given worlds to know what had hap-



GEORGE ENGEL.

although the jail officials deny this. Parsons was given a new suit of clothes to put on and taken to another cell, where he now is with two deputies standing guard over him. One of them stands at the back of his cell and the other at the door. The other men and their cells were also searched, but nothing found. When Engel was being searched he completely broke down, and cried like a child.

Meanwhile Turnkey O'Neil had discovered the little agent which had served Lingg to accomplish his terrible work. It was a small fulminating cap a little over an inch long. It had been filled with fulminate of mercury, and the small fuse which is usually attached to these instruments of death had been touched off by Lingg at the time the reporter thought he was lighting a cigar. When Lingg committed the deed he was lying on his face on his cot. After the affair, when his cell was searched, another candle was found. At the top of it, barely concealed by the ends of the wick, a second fulminating cap was found, so it is supposed that Lingg's attempted suicide was committed with one similarly hidden. The candles were furnished by the jail, so that the caps must have been put in by Lingg's act to-day was in keeping with his past life. In 1883 he was forced to leave his native town in Germany. After a good deal of wandering about Germany he finally landed in Switzerland. There he continued to fight the "blues," as the social democrats are called by the red followers of Most. It was then that the Gorial Demokrat, the official organ of the German socialists, published a notice declaring Lingg to be an informer and spy of the German government. In 1885 he came to America. In New York he stayed only a few days, and then proceeded farther west to Chicago. Here he joined the North Side group of the Internationals, and soon began the manufacture of the bombs, one of which was used at the Haymarket. When two policemen went to arrest him the next day one of them entered his room while the other stayed outside the house. The laquest will b

"Great God, is that so?" excisimed Parsons.

"Yee, its a fact," was the reply.

"Well, my God," exclaimed Parsons, "I wish I had some dynamite myself. I would kill myself only too quickly."

August Sples was then informed of the tragedy. "I expected nothing else," said Sples, quietly. "Ever since the finding of the bombs in his cell last Sunday I was satisfied that if it was possible he would make away with bimself. For my own and my

controdes' sikes, I am glad he is out of the way."

Chief Ebersold said to night a line of police, armed with rides, thr wa around the bleck immediately surrounding the jail would prevent the approach of any crowds to the jail.

Ten companies, of twenty-six men each, all bearing rides, will be posted about the jail and the streets in the vicinity, all under command of Capt. George Hubbard, of the central detail. Squads from companies will do guard duty at the entrances to the



JUDGE JOSEPH E CARY.

jall and criminal court building. At the central station, the Harrison atrect, West Tweifth sirect, Despiance street, West Chicago avenue, and East Chicago avenue.

teen substations.

After looking over the situation Sheriff Matson has concluded that he would not be authorized to send Fielden and Schwab to the penitentiary on a telegram.

The governor's messenger will arrive from Springfield early to-morrow morning bringing an official copy of the order of commutation. After that a mittians will issue, and the men may go down to-morrow or Saturday.

THE PREVAILING FRIGHT.

A Supposed Combination to Blow Up Juror Brayton's Residence. CHICAGO, Nov. 10 .- The lake police are greatly exercised over what they believe to be an attempt to take the life of James Brayton, one of the jury that convicted the anarchists. Mr. Brayton lives at Sixtythird and Lake streets. Yesterday three or four men made application to rent a room on State street, about two blocks from Mr. Brayton's residence, representing rented to them, and they said they would move in during the afternoon. To-day a saloon keeper, whose name the police refuse to divulge, reported to the police that he had seen the alleged musicians and that he knew one of them to be a redhot anarchist from the city, and he believed the party were anarchists who proposed to make the room their headquarters while they perfected their plans to blow up Mr. Brayton's residence. The captain of police promptly ordered a detachment of his men to guard Mr. Brayton's house, and several officers have been stationed in the vicinity of the house on State street, and if the men appear to take the room they will be closely watched. Mr. Brayton was seen bits morning. He scarcely thought there was anything in the saloon keeper's story, but said he was quite reconciled to the presence about his residence of the move in during the afternoon. To-day a



STATE'S ATTORNEY J. S. GRINNELL. police. He admitted that he had received a threatening letter recently. His family, who are naturally hadly frightened, will doubtless go away for a few days at least. At the office of the Arbeiter Zeitung on West Twelfth street, things were quiet and an air of secrecy seemed to prevail around the office.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

CHUCAGO, Now 10.—The entire 2d regiment.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.
CHICAGO, Nov.10.—The entire 2d regiment is held in readiness to move at a moment's notice to-night, and in all probability will remain in the armory until after the execution has taken place. A short time after noon to-day Col. Wheeler sent word to his company commanders to have their men at the armory by midnight, where they were to await any orders that may emenate from brigade headquarters. Col. Wheeler was asked if he had received orders of any description. He declined to say anything upon the subject, merely remarking that the men would be held in readiness, but would not be sent upon the street unless exigencies should demand it.

The accretary of the United Labor party said to-day that he did not believe there would be any trouble to-morrow. His in-

eald to-day that he did not believe there would be any trouble to-morrow. His information was to the effect that the executive of the union had simply advised the members of the union to abstain from work on the day of execution, probably as a mark of respect, and that the Arbeiter Zeitung had emphasized this counsel by asking the men to stay at home and not go on the streets at all.

Attorney Salomon appeared before Judge Tuley at 2 o'clock this afternoon and made his application for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of A. R. Parsons. After a long argument the writ was refused.

NEW YORK PRIGHTENED. New York, Nov. 10.—A force of policemen have been placed around the city hall to guard the building during the night. This is said to be a precautionary measure due to a threat by the anarchists that if Gov. Oglesby did not commute the sentences of the Chicago anarchists the New York city hall would be blown up to-night.

HOLDING THE SHERIFF RESPONSIBLE. nolding the sheater assionship.
Chicago, Nov. 10.—Capt. Black served a notice on Sheriff Matson that the execution must not take pince, as the mandate was inoperative, illegal and void, and further notified him that if he attempted to carry out the order of execution he would be held responsible as for murder. The sheriff said the threat was only a bluff, and he would take no notice of it. The execution, it is now stated, will take

Nine Bandits Executed. MATAMORAS, TEX., Nov. 10.—Nine of the bandits which the military recently captured have been executed. Epemenio Pasules, the leader, will be sent to New Laredo for trial.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

AN AFFIDAVIT AS TO THE BOMB THROWING.

A Sing Sing Prisoner Makes an Affidavit Stating that He Knows the Man Who Threw the Bomb at the Haymarket-On What the Story is

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 .- Attorney N. P. Wagener, of 89 Second avenue, sent a telegram to Gapt. Black, in Chicago, yesterday to the effect that he had an afficiavit stating positively that the man who threw the bomb at the Haymarket riot was in New York city. Mr. Wagener was seen by a reporter at an early bour this (Friday) morning at his residence. He said : Franz Mayhoff, who



SHERIFF C. R. MATSON

was convicted of attempting to defraud th was convicted of attempting to defraud the Greenwich Insurance Company in October and sentenced to Sing Sing for four and one-halffyears, wrote to me some days ago, and on Nov. 21 want to Sing Sing where he made an affidavit before the notary pub-lic of the prison to the effect that he knew the man who threw the Haymarket bomb. The affidavit is substantially as follows:

I am 36 years of age, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany. I have a wife and three children in Hamburg. I have a wife and three years and five months in this country. I has resided at 475 East. 74th street. Early in Jan uary, 1857, I was introduced to Klimann Scheutz by Wilhelm Scharf. I often heard Scharf speak of Scheutz. Scharf told me Scheutz was en anarchist and knew all about anarchy. This was at 415 East. Eighty-first street. Mrs. Horst was present.

The first time after that that I saw. Schoutz was on Sunday morning two weeks later. He speke of anarchy, dvismite, and arson, and of the bomb at the Haymarket. He told me that he had resided in Chicago at the time, and that he had to make his escape. I asked him why he had to make his escape. I asked him why he had to make his escape. He said that the police suspected that he was concerned and that he got away. Scharf was present at this interview. They are both anarchists. This conversation took place at 7.p. m. I asked Scheutz if he Risw anything about the Haymarket bomb and he said: "Speaking is silver: silence is gold."

The second conversation I had with Scheutz was during the first week in February at the corner of Eighty-first street, He said the man must be killed in the day time, because he had \$3,000 m his safe. He showed me a sandbag and a club. I refused to have anything to do with him. He said: "You're no good. I have done worse than that. I was one of the sanatchists in Chicago. I threw the bomb. Others are suffering for it. But that's none of my business." He told me that he had three bombs in his safe, he showed he as sarohists in Chicago. I threw the bomb. Others are suffering for it. But that's none of my business." He told me that he had been bebind a wagon at the time of the Haymarket riot. It had been agreed to throw the bombs when the police interfered. But the bloadhounds came too late. He said: "It they work how he had after waiting four or five days to avoid suspicion he left Chicago. My,oext conversation with him was one feel, him lid

vit are true."

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—A telegram was received by Capt. Black giving the information contained above. He at once left for spingfield to have another interview with Gov. Oglesby and insist on a respite for the condemned. He will arrive at 6.20 a. m. He will also sak a commutation for Parsons on the ground of insanity.

HEARING THEIR DOOM

None of the Condemned Show Any Signs of Breaking Down. CHICAGO, Nov. 10 .- Sheriff Matson went to the jail to-night. He wanted to give personal notice to Spies, Engel, Fischer, and Parsons that they would have to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. He also the extreme penalty of the law. He also wanted to see that his deputies were so placed that all unauthorized people should be kept from the vicinity. The sheriff would only say that none of the condemned men showed any signs of breaking down. Rev. Dr. Bolton, of the First Methodist Church, called on Parsons. His visit lasted about three minutes, and his efforts to get Parsons to consider spiritual matters were of no avail. When supper was brought in from a neighboring restaurant all of the anarchists partook of cream toast, Fischer Indulged in steak and Eugel ate some mutton chops. All took coffee,

FORAKER FOR SHERMAN. In Repudiating a Bogus Interview He

Declares His Preference. COLUMBUS, OHIO, NOV. 10 .- GOV. Foraker publishes a card denying totally a reputed nterview with him which was published in

the New York World, Cincinnati Enquirer, and other papers. The correspondent,

Taylor, reported the governor as saying that his classical gave him a sure thing for the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1888. This statement the governor very emphatically repudiates. He declares that he is a candidate for no office; that his statement that he is a candidate for no office; that his preference for the nomination is Senator Sherman, and that he hopes and predicts that Ohio will send to the Republican na-tional convention a solid delegation to sup-port Senator Sherman for the nomination.

ERECTING THE GALLOWS. Wordon . During the Night on the In-

strument of Death. created a scene in the criminal court buildng about 10 o'clock. Approaching the door which leads to the jail yard, she demanded permission to proceed. This was

But I must go in to see my husband."

exclaimed Mrs. Parsons.
"You cannot," was the firm reply. Then the dusky wife



ALFRED R. PARSONS.

threw up ber hands and fell to the floor in s dead faint. It took over twenty minutes o bring her to consciousness, but when building. Parsons was not informed of the

Just at the time this incident took place ex-sheriff Hanchett emerged from the jail cell room and went into Sheriff Matson's private office. In a couple of minutes he came out, bearing in his arms the ropes with which the Reds are to be hung.

Shortly after this Deputy Sheriff Curran, who had been guarding Fischer, came into the jail office from the cell room. He reported that all the men were awake and talking on general subjects to their guards.

The erection of the scaffold began at 10:15 o'clock. The gallows was put up in the northeast corridor of the jail, where, Just at the time this incident, took place



CAPT, MICHAEL SCHAACK. for many years, all Cook county hangings have taken place. The scaffold is the same used in the hanging of the three Italian murderers, but it has been length-ened for the purpose of swinging off the four anarchists at once. It is painted a dead

THE NEW YORK PARADE.

Large Procession But No Disturbance of Any Kind. New York, Nov. 10 .- To-night's parade of socialists, intended as a protest against the hanging of the Chicago anarchists, was turned out. Two hundred policemen accompanied the procession, and the police reserves were held in readiness at the various station bouses in case of trouble. The procession was accom-panied by three bands of music panied by three bands of music with muflied drums, who played the "Marselliaise." Many red flags draped with black were carried. The line of march was down Broadway to Vesey street, and thence through Park Row and Bowery to Union squire, where a meeting was held, at which resolutions condemning the execution of the condemned men were passed. Herr Most and other noted anarchists were to have spoken at the meeting, but this part of the programme was abandoned. The police think that if there had been any flery speeches there might have been trouble.

There were a few black flags carried as well as red ones, and some transparencies, bearing such mottoes as "Ye some of toil awake to glory." "Gallows against liberty." "Beware the insurrection." "Allons Enfants de la Patric," &c. The dead march "in Saul siternated with the Marsellaies bymn from the bands. The police escort did not march directly with the procession. One detachment moved through parallel streets just within sight while another followed quite a distance behind on Broadway. The idea of the authorities seemed to be to avoid all appearance of obtruding upon the paraders. The demonstration was distinctively one of silent protest. The mournful music and the absence of all shouting or disorder produced

onstration was distinctively one of allent protest. The mournful music and the absence of all shouting or disorder produced an unique effect. When the procession reached the city hall park it formed on the plaza before the hall and then massed silently for a while until the order was given to move on. A strong reserve force of police were distributed in the neighboring transments and cellars, and they looked out at the singular gathering with carlostly and some apprehension. Not the slightest disturbance, however, occurred. AN ACCOMPLISHED DIPLOMAT. Mr. Makletchang Makes a Short Visit

to This City.

Mr. Makietchang, that sturdy and accomplished diplomat who has been in this country for some time past engaged with Mr. Wharton Barker and Count Mitkiewicz in putting the finishing touches upon the now famous Chinese concessions, will leave this country for a trip to Europe next Sat-

this ecuntry for a trip to Europe next Saturday.

Mr. Makietchang was in the city yesterday, the guest of Count Mitkiewicz. He
left in the afternoon, accompanied by the
count, for New York, where he will remain
until his departure for Europe.

Count Mitkiewicz will join Makietchang
in Europe within the next six weeks or two
months and accompany him back to China.
The Chinese branch of the China-American
bank will very shortly be opened for busiress. Then will immediately follow the
establishment of telegraph and telephone
lines and the building of railroads, &c.

tines and the building of railroads, &c For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware-Fair weather; a slight rise in temperature, light to fresh westerly

SORROW IN FATHERLARD.

ALARMING REPORTS OF THE CROWN

on Admission That Frederick William Is Really Suffering From a Cancer, and That His Case is Critical-Lord Mayor Sullivan's Acquittal Was Illegal.

London, Nov. 10.-The gloom that is felt in the fatherland over the condition of good old Wilhelm's heir casts a far-reaching shadow, and which is especially dark here in England. Prince Frederick William is dear to English hearts; he is cordially liked here, and an unfeigned sorrow is felt for his sad and be'pless condition. No one would be very much surprised to hear of his death, and nearly all who speak of him seem to consider his case as hopeless, and his death only a question of a short time. his death only a question of a short time. The gravest rumors are daily put in circulation. About 4 o'clock this afternoon it was whispered about that the prince had died. This was soon afterwards denied, but the dental did not come soon enough to relieve the stock market of the dire effect of such dismal news. Russian securities immediately fell over two points, and very little business was done in other securities. The market became very dail and brokers exceeding cautions. The securities. The market became very dull and brokers exceeding causions. The British Medical Journal asserts that a sudden swelling of the epiglottic folds adds greatly to the gravity of the case and prevents an inspection of the affected parts below. The cancer theory is generally accepted among medical authorities and others. Nothing else explains so satisfacterity the stubborn character of the disease. What slight hope is felt for the success of an operation, and of the prince's recovery is thoused up by the patient's from nerve and wonderful cheerfulness. The consultation of physiciana has decided that an operation is necessary; there is no hope of saving and wonderful cheerfulness. The consultation of physicians has decided that an operation is accessary; there is no hope of saving the prince's life without it and, perhaps, the operation listelf will prove fatal. It will be performed at Berlin by either Dr. Bergmann, the German surgeon, or by Dr. Mackenzie himself. The emperor is exceedingly distressed, and the poor old man, who is hovering on the edge of the grave, will receive his death warrant if bis son succumbs to the surgical knife. He received only his immediate friends to-day, and awaits anxiously and tremblingly every builetin from San Kemo. The suspense is telling badly upon him. The Wilson-Caffarel trial is the growing sensation of the hour in Paris. Every one is talking about it, and yesterday's expose makes it look very black for those who are implicated in the affair. It is now asserted that in view of the new evidence against Wilson and the exposure of his practice of dating his letters a year back he cannot escape punishment unless he takes the same course as the discreet d'Aniau and disappears from Paris while there is yet time.

An earthquake shock was felt in northern Italy this morning.

O'Brien and Mandeville, after their release from Tullamore, will sue Magistrate Stokes for damages in ordering their arrest after the decision in the appeal in the Mitch-listown cases.

The leading Workmen's Radical Club de

The leading Workmen's Radical Club de clided to organize a full force to oppose the closing of Trafalgar square on Sunday. The clubs Irish League and Socialists will all send contingents. Chief of Police Warren asks that the regular police be re-enforced with cavalry.

asks that the regular police be re-enforced with cavalry.

It is said Jay Gould is investigating the cable service and will endeavor to reorganize and improve it.

Baron de Normo will preside over the international business conference. It is believed the conference will be without result.

THE GREAT FRENCH SCANDAL.

PARIE, Nov. 10.—Prime Minister Rouvier, it is said, threatens to resign unless M. Wilson leaves the Palace Elysee immediately. The revelations concerning bim in the Caffarel trial have caused a sensation, and the newspapers say it is impossible that he should be allowed to escape. In the chamber Count De Douville-Maillefoa moved to interpolunte the government on the question, declaring there should be no delay in reassuring the public mind. Inquiry from the government as to the actions of M. Wilson elicited the response that the government declined to accept any responsibility for his doings. After a brief debate, in which it was stated that a judicial inquiry had been ordered, the chamber decided to order a governmental inquiry into the scandal.

It is stated that President Greey this evening declared that he did not dream of resigning immediately; that he would choose his own time. THE GREAT PRENCH SCANDAL.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S CONDITION. Berlin, Nov. 10.—The dispatches received here this morning concerning the
condition of the German crown prince say
that it is critical, and that the prince will
return to Berlin on Friday, where another
operation will be performed on his throat.
Apartments are being prepared in the
palace for the reception of the prince and
the doctors.

Frof. Bergmann has prepared for publication a history of the crown prince's disease.

tion a history of the crown prince's disease.

A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says:
"Private telegrams from San Remo gives a
gloomy and alarming prognosis in regard to
the crown prince. If the growth in his
throat proves to be of a malignant nature
and trechectomy is necessary the crown
prince will return to Berlin to enable Prof.
Bergmann to operate on him, as Dr. Mackenzie refuses to operate from inside the
throat.

Renzie refuses to operate from inside the throat.

A dispatch from San Remo to the New Free Fress says that Dr. MacKenzle admitted that the growth in the crown prince's throat is a cancer, and deprecates an operation, which, he declares, will be both useless and dangerous. The crown princess also opposes an operation. This dispatch also says the crown prince will return to Berlin forthwith.

It is officially announced that the consultation of physicians at San Remo has not removed the fears concerning the crown prince's complaint, which were recently expressed by Dr. Mackenzle. Final decision regarding the further treatment of the parent has been postponed until after a microscopic examination of a portion of the growth has been made.

Emperor William was able to-day to give successive receptions to Gens. Albedyill, Perponcher, and Schellendorf.

All Russians resident in Berlin have been visited by the police and given a list of questions relating to the date and place of their birth, their domestic and business life, &c. Answers to these questions must be sent to the Russian consulate within twenty-four hours.

twenty-four hours.

An effective examination of the crown owing to a recourrence of the swelling of the larynx. It will be necessary to wait until the swelling subsides, and it will be probably two days before an examination can be made.

PERSONALITIES. ICHAROD C. NETTLESHIP, who was at one time in the secret service, and was a witness in the safe-burglary case, died in Newark, N. J., last

DE. WILLIAM O'GORMAN, a graduate of Carlow College, and ex-president of New Jersey's State Medical Society, died at Newark, N. J., yesterday, aged 63,

SENATOR WILLIAM M. EVARTS arrived yesterday atternoon and is at his residence, No.1802. K street northwest, preparing for the reception of his family, now sojourning at Windsor, MR. FRANK GORDON, of the general land

office, resigned his position as examiner yestor-day. He is a son of Gov. Gordon, of Georgia, and will in future act as legal representative in the north of several southern industrial com-Republic, gave a dinner party Wednesday night. His guests were the Moxican Minister and Madame Romero, the Chilian minister and Madame Gana, Senor Murnaga, Mr. Peralta,